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in Earl Grey's cabinet. Wellington, who had hitherto had nothing but contempt for the press, was zealous for the scheme of bribing the London newspapers; but the suggested use of the yeomanry and the plot to disunite the cabinet were low political devices to which even when urged on him by a clergyman — for Gleig was at this time a beneficed clergyman in Kent — he would give no countenance. Bourbon Tory as Wellington was, these reminiscences show that at a most critical and disturbing time for the Tory party he stood on a much higher level in politics than the Crokers and the Gleigs and the Billy Holmeses whom he had permitted to surround him and take part in his political councils.

Gleig wrote well, and his ability to write stayed with him to his last years. The only drawback to his *Reminiscences* is one that is common to most books of this class which do not fall into the hands of an editor like Jennings. Dates are too sparingly given; and there are frequent references to minor events and minor figures in politics long ago forgotten. Even for the present generation of English readers, foot-notes are frequently necessary; and Miss Gleig, who has seen the book through the press, has left it without a foot-note from the first page to the last. It might have been thought that little new in the way of diaries and memoirs of the period between Waterloo and the Reform Act could be forthcoming. But this year has seen two valuable additions — one from each political party. The present volume, not containing so much material as the *Creevey Papers*, is of nearly the same historical value.

EDWARD PORRITT.

Journal des Campagnes du Baron Percy, Chirurgien en Chef de la Grande Armée (1754–1825). Publié d'après les manuscrits inédits par M. ÉMILE LONGIN. (Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1904. Pp. lxxvii, 537.)

BARON PERCY was not of English origin. His father, originally from the village of Parcey in the department of Jura, was a country surgeon at Montagney in Haute-Saône. The son, a brilliant student and a favorite pupil of the celebrated Louis, won with such regularity the annual prize of the Académie Royale de Chirurgie that he was requested, in order to revive waning competition, to compete no longer. After holding a number of lower positions, he succeeded Sabatier in 1792 as consulting surgeon of the Army of the North. Thence he passed to the Moselle, Rhine, and Danube. In 1800 he was with Moreau. Appointed after the peace of Lunéville to a chair at the École de Santé and to the office of surgeon-general of the army, he followed Napoleon from 1806 to 1809 and again to Waterloo. The last service cost Percy his post in the army but not the friendship of Louis XVIII, whom he had attended during the First Restoration. A disease of the eyes barred him from the Russian campaign.

Eulogies of Percy by his contemporaries, both medical and military, are many and warm. General Lecourbe styled him the father and stay of military surgery. It appears in fact that Percy at least shares the honor, usually ascribed to Larrey alone, of inventing the mobile ambulance. Napoleon, who in later years addressed him familiarly in conversation, created him a baron of the Empire in 1810 and bequeathed him fifty thousand francs. By Alexander I and Frederick William III he was received in private audience at Tilsit. The same monarchs decorated him with the orders of Sainte Anne and of the Red Eagle at Paris in 1814, and Percy allowed himself the pleasure of declining at this time a snuff-box offered him by the English ambassador in the name of George III. Why has the recipient of such honors been forgotten, while the name of Larrey is remembered? Larrey published in many volumes the record of his activity and left a son prominent under the Second Empire; Percy was childless, and concerning him, beyond the biography by his nephew Laurent issued in 1827, little was printed. A work on Percy by M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, himself a retired chief surgeon of the French army, is now under way, and M. Longin's introduction is a judicious appreciation of Percy's career and character. The journal itself is not intact, and the editor is convinced by search that the lost parts will not be recovered. It opens with Jourdan's operations in 1799; the bulk of it, three hundred pages, narrates the campaigns of 1806 and 1807; the rest recounts the Spanish campaigns of 1808 and 1809. Much space is given by Percy to interesting descriptions of the districts through which he is passing and to comments, at times startling enough, upon the people. The distinctive feature of the journal is, however, that it paints war as it appears to the surgeon and really is — a shambles. To the horrors of non-anesthetic surgery was added in this case bad administration of supplies. At Marienburg in July, 1807, amputations were performed with a common knife and a mechanic's saw. Such extreme cases, more common under the Directory, became rare under Napoleon. But corruption was rampant. At a hospital near Cüstrin in August, 1807, Percy found the daily supply of meat, fixed at five hundred pounds, shortened by dishonest contractors to one hundred and sixty. The case was typical; and "His Majesty", adds Percy, "knows it, swears, and flies into a passion, and the abuse continues."

Percy's character as revealed in these pages justifies the regard felt for him by his contemporaries. In a skeptical and scoffing age he always carried a Bible, and he was genuinely touched when Pius VII, whom he attended at Fontainebleau, offered in return a mass for the recovery of Percy's aged mother. A faithful son of the church, he was unbiased enough to complain that the nuns at Pultusk, and in Poland generally, were grasping, vicious, and, except the younger who still were in the fervor of their calling, without humanity toward the wounded. The last was with Percy a tender point. The sights of a field-hospital, he writes at Friedland, although he had seen little else for sixteen years, never left him cold. Next to the wounded, his chief concern was the welfare of his assistants and the proper recognition of their services. His sympathy with distress was indiscriminate and genuine. With Frederick William at Tilsit he wept over the fate of Prussia, and at Guttstadt in the same year, when a fellow surgeon tossed a famishing girl a coin, useless in a place stripped of provisions, Percy shared with her his bread and wine. Only by the influence of Moreau was he saved in 1800 from the penalty, presumably death, for assisting émigrés. Percy, indeed, with all his tenderness, was the soul of courage, not merely in battle. Thrice in 1799 and 1800 he received complaining letters from superiors at Paris. Twice he replied bluntly that he had no need of the ministry or of encomiums at Paris; one of these exchanges of compliments he inserted verbatim in Strasburg journals. The third letter, a voluminous, unprepaid exhortation to generosity which cost him over a franc in postage, he returned to the senders and suggested that they put more of that virtue in the carriage of their letters. His desertion of Louis XVIII for Napoleon in 1815 was not so blameworthy as it might at first sight seem. By instinct he was a man of the old régime, but his heart was with the men of the new.

H. M. BOWMAN.

Geschichte der Schweiz im Neunzehnten Jahrhundert. I. *Die Schweiz unter französischem Protektorat.* Von WILHELM OECHSLI, Professor of Swiss History in the Federal Polytechnicum and in the University of Zurich. (Leipzig: S. Hirzel. 1903. Pp. xviii, 781).

THIS is the first volume of the first special history of Switzerland during the nineteenth century written by an historian who was already an historian before writing it. The subject has proved so attractive of late years that one might fear that the publicists and statesmen it tempted had long since filled the book-stores of publishers. The name of Professor Oechsli, second to none among Swiss scholars, happily triumphed over such obstacles, and Hirzel's *Verlag* in Leipzig generously placed three volumes of their monumental *Staatengeschichte der neuesten Zeit* at his disposal. I can recommend the present volume as containing the most complete and most reliable account that has ever been printed of the fall of the *ancien régime* in Switzerland, the times of Helvetic Revolution, and the protectorate of Bonaparte over the confederation of which he called himself the *médiateur.* The reader will find here a precise and valuable description of the manifold eighteenth-century state governments, sham democracies, and petty aristocracies, whose narrow cantonalism prevented the *Bund* from forming one real state. "Man sprach und schrieb im letzten Jahrhundert viel vom schweizerischen oder helvetischen Freistaate. In Wirklichkeit war die Schweiz gar kein Staat. Sie besass gleichsam die Rohmaterialen zu einem solchen, ein Land, ein Volk und eine Geschichte; aber der Bau, den frühere Generationen begonnen, war unvollendet stecken geblieben und wieder zerfallen" (p. 20).

Professor Oeschsli then proceeds to show with numerous references (especially to the big collection of Strickler, *Amtliche Sammlung der Akten aus der Zeit der Helvetischen Republik*, and to the *Correspondance*